

Periodical *WR*

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

September



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# CONTAINERS

*A Complete Line—  
Priced Right*

## Tin

5 Gal. Square, bulk or cased.

## Glass

8 oz., 16 oz., 20 oz., 32 oz., 44 oz. and  
5 lb.

## Comb Honey

Cartons.

Cellophane Wrappers.

Wood and Corrugated Cases.

Carloads in stock.

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For the best service order from

**THE A. I. ROOT CO. OF IOWA**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

# Honey Containers

*Prompt Shipping Service*

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We carry a complete line of "Utility" style jars  
with coated covers, lacquered, and wax paper lined.

	Price	Weight
Reshipping case of 12—2 lb.	\$ .42	10 lb.
Reshipping case of 12—1 lb.	.38	6 lb.
Reshipping case of 24—½ lb.	.67	7 lb.
Reshipping Case of 4—10 lb.	.67	11 lb.
Reshipping case of 6—5 lb.	.42	10 lb.
Reshipping case of 12—2½ lb.	.45	13 lb.
(No bails)		

## 60 LB. CANS

Prices

Standard square American cans, well seamed and  
soldered, with 2½ inch screw cap wax board lined.

Box of 2—60 lb. cans	\$1.00
Carton of 24—60 lb. cans	7.44
In bulk	each .31

Write for "Purchaser's Certificate" for cans or  
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We also carry a complete line of other honey  
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**August Lotz Company**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

# --QUEENS--

## ITALIANS or CAUCASIANS

Be sure and requeen this  
summer or early fall. It  
helps insure a better crop  
and less swarming next  
season.

## Prices

(Mated)

Lots of—		
1 to 24	.	\$ .75
25 to 99	.	.70
100 to 499	.	.65

TESTED QUEEN—DOUBLE PRICE OF  
UNTESTED. CLIPPED OR BY AIR MAIL  
AT NO EXTRA COST.

**The STOVER APIARIES**  
MAYHEW, MISS.

# THE Fred. W. Muth Company INC. CINCINNATI, OHIO

1858-1943

Three generations--85 years. The record of Muth in the honey business. Through this period OVER A MILLION DOLLARS has been spent by MUTH in developing and advertising honey.

The amount of good in development to the honey industry is beyond estimation. Throughout these years a policy of fair dealing and remittance "upon receipt of shipment" has been maintained.

This year, as always, we are in the market to buy your honey. A fair maximum price has been named by the OPA which MUTH CO. will adhere to. The following is an extract from the latest OPA ruling on bulk honey prices to producers—

MPR-275 (Amdt. 5. June 17, 1943)

6. Section 1351.1319 (b) is amended to read as follows: (b) Maximum prices for "bulk honey"—(1) Producer sales. The maximum price, f. o. b. "producer's local shipping point" for bulk honey which is United States Grade \* B or better when sold by the producer thereof in containers, shall be 12c per pound; Provided, That where the purchaser furnishes, exchanges, or returns a container the price shall be 11½c per pound, and the cost, if any, of transporting the container back to the producer shall be paid by the purchaser. In order to receive the prices established by this subparagraph (1) the producer must furnish the case or shipping carton where such is necessary for the protection of the container while in transit. If the purchaser furnishes the shipping case or carton, the price herein established must be reduced to the extent of the value of such shipping case or carton.

\*Extracted honey is "United States Grade B if it meets the standards for U. S. Grade B" as set forth in the circular "U. S. Standards for Grades of Extracted Honey (effective March 15, 1943)" issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Honey which met these standards was formerly designated in the regulation as U. S. No. 1.

In short, 12c per pound at your station when you furnish containers; 11½c per pound when we furnish containers. We invite your shipments of honey and ask that you write us what you have to offer.

BEE SUPPLIES—We still have some "hard to get" supplies such as wire queen excluders, smokers, bee escapes and all the wood supplies you need. Turn some of your "honey money" into needed supplies because next season, supplies may be next to impossible to buy. Write for price list if you didn't receive one earlier this year.

**The Fred. W. Muth Company, Inc.**  
**229 Walnut Street** **CINCINNATI, 2, OHIO**

# EDITORIAL

## WINTER PREPARATION

IT is important, in the North, to make early preparation for wintering the bees. As soon as the honeyflow is over all colonies should be checked to insure that they have ample stores to last until fruit bloom next spring. The season just closed offered unusual evidence of the importance of stores. In the Midwest the bees were unable to gather the usual spring forage from fruit bloom and dandelion and were compelled to depend upon reserves until clover began yielding in June. The flow was not a long one and only colonies with ample reserves were strong enough to harvest substantial crops.

With high-priced honey there is a temptation to rob the bees too closely and risk next year's harvest. An extra five pounds of honey left in the hive may easily result in an increased yield of fifty pounds next season. Not only must there be enough honey left on the hives to carry the bees through the winter but good beekeeping requires stores sufficient to build powerful colonies in early spring for next season's harvest.

Fifty pounds of stores should be regarded as a minimum and seventy-five pounds is not too much. The beekeeper with a fat bank account is usually the one who first left a fat balance of honey on his hives at the close of the season.

— v —

## DISEASE RESISTANT BEES

AN extensive honey producer who was among the first to try resistant stock on a large scale for the control of American foulbrood reports that this is the answer to the disease problem. After serious losses from disease in the past he reports only two or three cases among 2000 colonies in 1943.

It is very important that breeders who offer such stock use great care in the mating of the young queens. The male parentage has too often been neglected by some queen breeders.

Merely to rear young queens from a mother who heads a highly resistant colony is not enough. Unless her daughters are mated to drones of similar inheritance the quality of resistance may be lost and the purchasers of the queens be dis-

appointed. Reports indicate that this condition already exists in some cases.

The value of resistant stock in control of disease has been demonstrated over and over again until there can be no longer any question of the results. To maintain this quality, however, requires constant check and great care on the part of the queen breeders who are producing the young queens. Prof. Paddock has compared the problem with that of maintaining the quality of hybrid corn. It is only the breeder who will take the care necessary to insure proper mating whose stock can be depended upon for satisfactory results.

As it costs more to produce good hybrid seed corn than common corn so good queens of resistant stock may be expected to cost more since they are expensive to rear under dependable conditions.

— v —

## "WONDER HONEY PLANT"

IN the December, 1940, issue of this magazine appeared an article entitled, "Anise-hyssop, Wonder Honey Plant." As the third season since that article was written draws to a close we are more than ever convinced that for the Midwest it is a wonder honey plant.

Among something like 500 different plants which have been under observation in our test gardens, anise-hyssop appears to be the only one which equals sweet clover as a source of nectar for Midwest conditions. No other plant in our gardens attracts the bees so consistently as does anise-hyssop. It has a longer blooming season than sweet clover and appears to yield nectar more consistently under varying weather conditions than even that well-known plant.

As soon as it is light in the morning the bees start working on anise-hyssop and they will be found still eagerly visiting the flowers as long as any light remains at nightfall. At times they may desert sweet clover, but rarely do they abandon anise-hyssop. If only it could be grown in large acreage like a farm crop it would solve the pasture problem for Midwest beemen.

Anise-hyssop, (*Agastache anethiodora*), is native to the prairies and woodland borders of Alberta and Manitoba and southward to Illinois



and Colorado. In recent years it has largely disappeared from its wild environment due to the cultivation of the soil. Because of its attraction for the bees it is highly desirable to discover a possible commercial use for the plant.

Perhaps in neighborhoods where there is much waste land it may be possible to naturalize the plant successfully. It is certainly worth while for the beekeeper to make the effort.

In our gardens it has bloomed from June to October and in the five years we have had it, it has never failed to attract the bees early and late.

— v —

## HONEY INSTITUTE PAYS DIVIDENDS

**T**HE most fortunate investment made by the beekeeping industry in recent times has been the American Honey Institute. It has established a multitude of contacts with commercial interests and publicity sources until honey is now featured as never before.

Kate Smith is one of the most popular artists on the air and her programs are followed by millions of people. The writer just listened to her telling of a new recipe in which honey is featured. One does not listen to the radio very long without hearing something about honey. One does not turn many pages in his magazine without finding something about honey. Neither does one read the newspapers without coming to some kind of mention of the product of the hive.

A large part of this volume of friendly comment comes as a result of the effort of the Institute to make information about honey readily available. Every dollar the beekeeper spends for the Institute comes back multiplied many times in increased demand and better prices.

— v —

## CHANGING FARM CROPS

**N**OT only has there been a great change in Midwest farm practice as the result of the war but a better moisture supply encourages the farmer to return to the planting of red clover for meadow.

A very large acreage is devoted to soy beans and in parts of Iowa to hemp to meet war demands. Sweet clover has been displaced on many farms to give place to these crops. It appears that in many neighborhoods a larger acreage than usual is devoted to corn. None of these fields offers much in the way of pasture for the bees.

With the return of normal rainfall in 1942 and 1943 many farmers who had shown enthusiasm for sweet clover as a dry weather crop have abandoned its cultivation. In fact reports indicate a very general trend toward replacement of sweet clover with alfalfa, or red clover.

This change is noticeable, especially in Iowa and parts of Illinois, where sweet clover is of comparatively recent adoption in the farm rotation.

War always brings violent readjustments and when these happen to come at the same time as changes encouraged by other causes, as weather, the result is disastrous to the beeman in effected areas. Many large outfits are seeking new locations and in some sections there is a tendency to crowd into already occupied areas with overstocking as the result.

Of the new crops stimulated by the war, safflower is the one which offers some promise to provide bee pasture. This plant is grown to some extent in the Southwest and the acreage may increase.

— v —

## BETTER MARKETS

**T**HERE are indications that honey may find a stronger position in the markets as a result of the world-wide upheaval that accompanies this war. With new and strong corporations adding honey to their lines of food products and new retail outlets opened, increased demand may well cushion the inevitable reaction that lies ahead.

The total amount of honey produced in this country is not large and any substantial increase in demand will be hard to meet. Increased production would do much to add to the stability of the industry. The short supply probably accounts for lack of interest in our product on the part of distributors who could readily insure prosperity for the beekeeper.

— v —

## THE HONEY HABIT

**A** housewife who served honey to a threshing crew recently noticed that old men at the table ate it eagerly while most of the young men passed it by. She wondered whether the older men had been accustomed to it in their youth while the young men had never learned to appreciate it. Food habits are rather constant with most people and demand is steady only for those items which are consumed with regularity. The honey habit was once almost universal among Americans. Now there are millions who are unacquainted with it.

---

# *THE BIGGEST INDUCEMENT WE OFFER IS LOYALTY*

**T**HIS year, eager offers to buy your honey come to you thick and fast.

All this is flattering. But it does present a problem. It puts it squarely up to you to decide where the selling of your honey this season will do you the most permanent good.

**We go light on promises but  
heavy on performance**

Here at Paton we consider the friendly relationship and spirit of live-and-let-live that exists between ourselves and our veteran honey suppliers one of our chief assets.

In return for their fine support, we accord these beekeeper friends a loyalty through lean years and fat which they will tell you has a definite dollars-and-cents value over the long haul.

It is this kind of loyalty which we hold out to you as our biggest inducement why you, too, should let us have now as much of your current honey as you can.

**This 25-year-old business can  
protect your future, too**

For a quarter century, we have specialized in the marketing of choice honey. Over these years, we have invested literally hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising to widen honey's uses. Our famous brand, **GOLDEN BLOSSOM HONEY**, dominates a great national sales area.

All this is important to you only as it indicates

that our market is a real market, a permanent market, a growing market, a market that is your best assurance of continued good honey sales and prices long after today's sugar-shortage honey boom is past.

**We thank our old friends  
...and invite new ones**

In this season when such pressure is on our old beekeeper friends to switch their allegiance, we consider ourselves unusually fortunate. These old friends have stood fast. They are shipping us all the honey they can. For this we here publicly extend our sincerest thanks.

But we still can use more honey to supply the legitimate needs of our old . . . not new . . . customers. In this emergency, can you help us out?

If you will ship us a generous amount of your honey, we promise you not to forget the favor. We will pay you top ceiling prices now and pledge you our loyalty through coming seasons.

If this opportunity for a mutually-profitable long-time friendship interests you, we urge that you ship us your honey samples right away.\*\*\*

**\*\*\**Send us samples now***

*Please rush us your honey samples as soon as your crop is ready. We pay top ceiling prices...in cash. We prefer carload lots, but from nearby points, will accept lesser amounts. Prices effective at shipping points. Cans returned in accordance with OPA Order No. 275, if desired.*

**THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, INCORPORATED**  
630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

# QUEENS

**QUALITY  
AND SERVICE**

**GARON BEE COMPANY**

**Progeny-Test Three-Banded  
Italians**

DAUGHTERS OF STOCK BRED FOR  
RESISTANCE TO A. F. B.

Queens

1 to 50 ..... \$ .65  
51 and up ..... .60

NO EXTRA CHARGES FOR AIR MAIL AND  
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**Donaldsonville, La.**

Telephone 8614, Telegrams, Western Union

## Books About Bees

**AMERICAN HONEY PLANTS** by Frank C. Pellett. A knowledge of nectar-yielding plants is necessary to be able to locate apiaries advantageously. This is the most authoritative book on the subject of honey plants. Illustrations by the author. 410 pages. Cloth. \$3.00

**COACHING SERVICE FOR THE MODIFIED DADANT HIVE.** Prepared by G. H. Cale, editor of American Bee Journal. Detailed directions for the season-by-season use of the large hive. 25 cents.

**FIRST LESSONS IN BEEKEEPING** by C. P. Dadant, (revised by M. G. and J. C. Dadant). A reliable guide to things you must know first about bees, hives, producing honey, etc. Suggests management for a few colonies, the small apiary. 125 pages. Cloth. \$1.00

**BEE VENOM THERAPY** by Bodog F. Beck. A doctor's findings in his use of bee venom in the treatment of rheumatism. 230 pages. Cloth. \$5.00.

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEE-KEEPING** by Frank C. Pellett. The fascinating story of the beginning and growth of America's honey industry. 213 pages. Cloth. \$2.50.

**AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**  
HAMILTON, ILLINOIS



## Puett's Select Italians

Select, Untested Italian Queens 75c Each

Any Quantity

TESTED QUEENS \$1.50 EACH

**THE PUETT CO. HAHIRA, GEORGIA**



## Wanted Amber Extracted Honey

Send Samples and best price Frt. Paid to Cincinnati, O.

**THE FRED. W. MUTH CO.**

## Better Bred Queens

## Three Banded Italians

Prepare for next year's crop, by requeening with our better bred stock. They have been tried by thousands and have proved satisfactory.

Any Quantity 60 Cents

CALVERT APIARIES

CALVERT, ALABAMA

WE ARE BUYERS OF ...

**BEESWAX**

**ROBINSON WAGNER CO. INC.**

110 E. 42nd ST. . . NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK



KELLEY—"The Bee Man"

## ITALIAN QUEENS

1 to 24	-	-	-	75c postpaid
25 to 99	-	-	-	70c " "
100 up	-	-	-	65c " "

Queens shipped daily from Paducah.  
Wax accepted in trade.

**WALTER T. KELLEY CO. : Paducah, Kentucky**



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A Paul Hadley picture (Arkansas). Wild grape in bloom, its fruity smell filling the air far about. Bees do like it.





# Wax For the Gun Keeps the Axis on the Run

—E. L. GAMBLE, Adams, New York



## The War Call For Beeswax

The United States Department of Agriculture says: "Here is a call to everyone who keeps bees. Our military forces use a lot of beeswax, right on the fighting front—in the protective coating on shells and fighting planes; for waterproofing; for cables and pulleys; in adhesive tape, in varnishes, polishes, medicines, ointments; in dental work; in thread for shoes and for ski polish—a million pounds a year. With imports curtailed and domestic supplies heavily in demand, we must depend on the beekeeper here at home for the beeswax."

Cull out your poor combs, save all scrapings, gather up all scraps, get rid of your drone combs, crooked and broken combs. At 41½ cents a pound cash, and 43¼ cents in trade, it pays in dollars and cents and it is a real contribution to the war effort.

Ship us your wax. It is needed not only for the Army, Navy and Air Corps, but for that bee comb foundation you will need next year; for many items of essential industrial and domestic use.

Don't store your beeswax where it may be lost or destroyed by fire, moth or other damage. Ship it to us when it is ready, including your cake wax, combs, cappings, and slumgum or refuse. We want both small and large shipments. We pay freight on 100 pounds or more of clean wax. In our modern brick building your wax is safe and is protected by watchmen day and night, all space guarded by automatic sprinklers and full insurance carried on your wax, at no cost to you. We will buy your wax now or later, trade for supplies on your demand.



## Dadant & Sons : Hamilton, Ill.



# Honey Containers

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

All our tin containers are standard size. Glass containers are clear, include caps and put up in cartons suitable for reshipping. If your order is for \$50 at the prices shown, deduct 5%; if \$100, deduct 10% in ordering tin and glass container or both together. Style glass supplied will be what we can buy. Styles regulated by WPB conservation orders beyond our control. Prices f.o.b. following points.

Cat. No.	Description	Watertown	Sioux City	Springfield	Lynchburg	Albany
625	—5 gal. cans, 16 in ctn., wt. 54 lbs.	\$5.49	\$5.70	\$5.56	\$5.67	\$5.71
631	—1 lb. jars, 24 in ctn., wt. 17 lbs.	.92	1.04	.92	1.00	1.01
632	—2 lb. jars, 12 in ctn., wt. 14 lbs.	.60	.69	.60	.65	.67
633	—3 lb. jars, 12 in ctn., wt. 18 lbs.	.65	.72	.67	.67	.67
635	—5 lb. round glass pails, 6 in ctn., wt. 11 lbs.	.52	.59	.52	.56*	.57
635	—5 lb. round glass jars, 12/c, wt. 19 lbs.	.94				
640	—10 lb. round glass jars, 6/c, wt. 17 lbs.	.75				

We must reserve right to substitute 6/c at 6/c price on No. 635, when 12/c not available

\*No. 635 at Lynchburg, square style at 64c per case of 6.



## WINDOW CARTONS

These beautiful pink and green cartons with a large cellophane window show up section honey to the best sales advantage. The color combination blends wonderfully with the white comb surface and the large window shows an enticing area of honey comb to the buyer. Flowered around the edges with clover blossoms and completely enclosing the section, these cartons surely help sell honey for more money.

- 644—4¼"x1⅞" Beeway
- 645—4¼"x1½" No Beeway
- 646—4"x5"x1⅜" No Beeway
- 100, \$1.00; 500, \$4.50
- 1,000, \$8.75

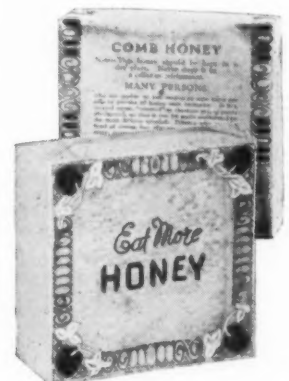
Weight 6½ lbs. per 100; 55 lbs. per 1,000. All postage extra

## REVELATION COMB HONEY WRAPPERS

	100	500
649—Colored 4¼, Blue and White	\$ .90	\$3.95
664—Plain 4¼	.60	2.70
658—Colored Bag 4¼	1.05	4.35
430—Bag filler device, weight 2 lbs.		.50

Above postage extra. Weight, 100—1 lb.; 500—5 lbs.

Ask for our general catalog too if you wish other items.



**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY : : : Watertown, Wisconsin**

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118 SO. LIMESTONE ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; 214 PEARL ST., SIOUX CITY, (14) IOWA

SEND YOUR ORDER TO OUR OFFICE NEAREST TO YOU

# THE CONTEMPLATED REVISION OF HONEY PRICE CEILING REGULATION

By R. A. GROUT

THE OPA has held a series of regional meetings to discuss the extracted honey ceiling price order MPR 275 and its five amendments for the purpose of obtaining background for contemplated revision of this regulation. One of these meetings was held in Chicago, August 6 and apparently embraced the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota for six of the states named were represented by about 25 producers and packers invited by OPA to attend. The meeting was presided over by W. J. Dedicott, Sugar Section, OPA, Washington, D. C. and Joe Ropewein, Legal Section, OPA, Washington, D.C.

The Food Distribution Administration has set up a Honey Industry Food Advisory Committee which is meeting for the first time in Washington, August 20 to discuss Food Distribution Order 47, formerly M-118, which limits the use of honey. This committee is meeting with Mr. Dedicott the following day to discuss contemplated revision of honey price ceilings, so apparently OPA is going to use the same group in an advisory capacity.

**It is hoped that the new regulation will be simplified, workable, enforceable and more acceptable both to the producer and to the packer.**

There is little doubt that the present regulation and its five amendments are more suited to the packer than they are to the producer. For a new regulation to succeed it must be suitable to both. A new regulation should be to the liking of the packer because the beekeeping industry will be in a more economically sound position when more honey goes through the hands of the producer-packer if he puts a fine package on the market and through the hands of the large packer who is in position to merchandise and advertise honey.

A new regulation must be more fair to the beekeeper or it will be as unworkable as the regulation we now have. Some have said that a law that isn't supported by the people, cannot be enforced and MPR 275 is not supported by many producers.

The beekeeper producer is just as much in favor of a price ceiling for extracted honey as anyone. He is patriotic. For the duration he is willing to cooperate with OPA. 12 cents

for extracted honey in sixty pound cans f. o. b. his local shipping point is regarded by most producers as a fair and equitable price.

But for processing his honey to the point where it could be judged U. S. Grade A or U. S. Fancy, he formerly received 1 cent above the market price. It was also a trade practice to charge  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent extra for honey which he liquefied for the baker or other trade.

Under the present regulation, however, he cannot get more than 12 cents, cans furnished; or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents cans returned or exchanged. Through amendment 5, he can buy his neighbor's honey and in quantities of less than 1,500 pounds sell it to the baker for  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, if it meets U. S. Grade B, or for  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound if his neighbor produced a product which meets the specification of U. S. Grade A. or U. S. Fancy. Because of this, promiscuous dealer set-ups have sprung up all over the country.

OPA argues that a producer cannot get more than 12 cents for honey in a can because parity was set by U. S. D. A. at 11.8 cents and legally the ceiling cannot be more than that. The large packer doesn't want the ceiling raised nor does he want the producer to be classed as a dealer. Something, therefore, must be done.

Amendment 5 setting up dealer's ceiling prices for resale of bulk honey is regarded as unfair to the producer. Amendment 4 which carried the alternative pricing schedule now made mandatory by amendment 5, providing the packer had not filed certain reports with OPA by July 15, showed the producer-packer, many of them for the first time, the spread between his 12 cent honey and 28 cents for a 1 pound jar sold to a household consumer which, with the jar deducted, amounted practically to 25 cents per pound for the honey or 20 cents per pound for honey in a 10 pound pail. Most didn't stop to figure additional labor, shrinkage of honey, labels, hauling to local shipping point, sales costs, overhead and profit. And, dissatisfied with the packer for the low prices is offered in past years, the beekeeper is buying glass containers, instead of 60 pound cans, and intends to market all of his honey crop, many for the first time in years.

In normal times the producer with his several thousand pails of honey often is a danger to the honey market. With the present demand for honey, the following will not be apt to happen but this is often what has happened in past years. He loaded up his truck or car and started out to sell honey. He made repeated stops; nothing doing. Along about the middle of the afternoon, if his luck was poor, he got discouraged and began to unload by reducing his price. He did not want to haul the honey home again.

His neighbor now loaded up and started to sell honey, maybe calling on the same stores. He too got discouraged and along in the middle of his afternoon he ran onto a storekeeper to whom his neighbor had unloaded. When he mentioned his price, he was laughed at and told that the storekeeper could buy all the honey he wanted from so-and-so for so much. In all probability this made him mad and he cut under the price at which his neighbor sold. At least he met the price.

Packers too have been guilty of price cutting and price wars. In their past price competitions, packers have often cut prices to competitive levels and the honey, moving out from the wholesale houses, actually cut under the producer's own honey, packed and marketed at home. This spelled price cutting in capital letters to most beekeepers. Competitive buying during these times also forced the packer to offer a lower price for the beekeepers' honey. Both sides mutually blamed each other for their troubles.

But the honey industry is growing up. National and regional distribution of honey is here to stay. The importance of the honeybee in pollination is being given national publicity and recognition. The industry has never been in a better position to expand and grow. Honey must pay the way.

To do this the honey market must be more stable over periods of years. This can be accomplished only by building honey as a food product and putting on the market a uniform, clean and attractive package of honey backed by national advertising. National advertising can only be afforded by the beekeeper supporting the American Honey Institute and by national advertising by large packers.

The past should be forgotten. We are facing a different future for beekeeping and the honey industry. Producers should look ahead and certainly beyond getting a little more for their honey this year. The packer should look ahead. Only through working together can the producer and packer both succeed.





## RUBBER FROM DANDELION

The Russian dandelions in these pictures were obtained through the good offices of The Grand Rapids Press, Grand Rapids, Michigan, D. L. Runnells, Farm Editor. They were sent to us by Charles E. Randall of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, with a press statement issued by the department from which we obtained the information on the Russian dandelion.

Over 18,000 pounds of kok-saghyz (Russian dandelion) roots have been harvested from experimental plantings made in the summer of 1942 to determine the feasibility of producing rubber from this plant in North America.

Largest plantings were made by the Forest Service of about 130 acres at

several National Forest nurseries in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Montana. The Department says that kok-saghyz can be grown successfully in the northern states from Vermont to Oregon. It requires fertile soils and is especially adapted to mucks and peats. Root production of 4,000 pounds or more per acre was obtained. The highest yield was at St. Paul, Minnesota where on unthinned plots it reached the rate of nearly 8,000 pounds per acre. Seed production was satisfactory on fertile Lake States soils and under irrigation in Montana and Oregon. Preliminary tests showed an average yield of rubber of satisfactory volume.

These pictures are of plants, flowering at the Cass Lake Nurseries in

Minnesota and also of a weed cutter which straddles the rows, cutting the weeds one half inch under the surface. The girls at the left in the picture are weeding in the rows.

The original reference to this clipping from Mr. Runnells' paper was sent to us by John Knapp, of Grand Rapids.

— V —



## ONE BEEKEEPER AN ARMY PILOT

Lieutenant Huber F. Smith, son of Jay Smith, Fort Myers, Florida. Huber, with his father, are well known as queen breeders. They are also extensive honey producers. Formerly of Vincennes, Indiana, the Smiths have been at Fort Myers for a number of years, where conditions are better for queen production.

Although Huber likes flying and frequently takes his plane home on some of his army maneuvers, nevertheless he plans to return to beekeeping after this fuss is over.

— V —

## YOUR SPOKESMAN

Remember, in this crisis, your spokesman is your beekeepers' association. There are problems to be solved which you cannot solve alone.

Herbert J. Link, President,  
Indiana Association.



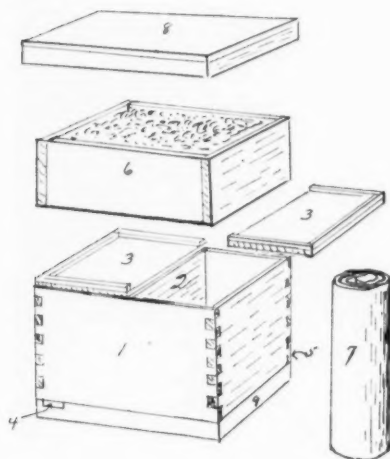
# FEATURES



A John Allen and Son picture again. Fruit of the hive in that basket, adding force to the knowledge that bees are worth more in food production than for honey.

# WINTERING FALL NUCLEI

By W. L. ARANT



**I**T is a common practice among some of my fellow-beekeepers to winter a minimum number of colonies and increase in the spring by dividing. They say it helps to control swarming, and being done during the building-up period, has the conditions that insure success.

If preparing for a late honeyflow, such as fireweed, I have no argument with them; otherwise, the wintering of nuclei made up in the fall has, in my opinion, much the best of the argument. That these nuclei can be wintered successfully with a minimum of material and labor has been proved by practice in our yards for a dozen years. First, may we submit the argument in their favor:

1. There is no decrease in the honey crop, since divisions are made after the main flow is over.
2. Better queens are obtainable in late summer than in early spring, and if purchased they cost less.
3. Wintered nuclei with late-summer-reared queens show great vigor in building up the following spring. In this respect they resemble package bees.
4. A nucleus will winter on less honey than a full colony. Fifteen pounds is often enough.
5. A colony built up in the spring from a wintered nucleus (with a queen as described above) will seldom try to swarm, if given reasonable care in the matter of ventilation, good combs, sufficient room, and shade if shade is needed.
6. They require a minimum of labor during the busy season. No requeening is normally necessary during the honeyflow, and there is practically no swarming problem.
7. Unless the main honeyflow is

quite early, the yield will be greater than that of old colonies; reasons: 1, 2, 3, and 5 above. In a locality where there is a tendency for bees to reach the peak of brood rearing too early for the main honeyflow, the wintered nucleus is ideal.

All this nevertheless is like giving the fine points of a dead horse unless these nuclei can be wintered in a practical way. We give herewith a method we have used west of the Cascades where winters are not severe, but where temperatures as low as 15 or 20 degrees are not uncommon, and below-freezing temperatures may last intermittently for several weeks. We believe it might work where winters are colder.

Two four-frame nuclei are placed in a ten-frame standard hive body in which a bee-tight partition has been fastened in the center. (See diagram). If you prefer, you can place this partition slightly off-center and make room for one four-frame and one five-frame nucleus. This partition is preferably of half-inch lumber and permanent. Over this is an inner cover sawed into two parts such that they join directly over the partition, making it possible to open and examine one nucleus without disturbing the other. We make a special bottom board and nail it to the hive body for convenience. It has two-inch entrances for the nuclei, at opposite ends, to keep them apart in flight and prevent drifting from one to the other.

In making up the nuclei we take one frame of sealed (preferably hatching) brood, one of pollen and two of honey, or three of mixed pollen and honey. The brood is placed against the center board, a frame containing pollen next to it, and the two frames of honey on the outside. These with adhering bees and a new queen form the nucleus. If necessary, shake the bees from one or two more frames into the nucleus to insure enough bees to cover about three frames after the old bees shall have returned to the parent colony. Of course, somewhere in this manipulation, the old colony's queen must be located to make sure that she remains in that colony. If said colony needs requeening, this is a fine time to do it. Only colonies that can spare brood and bees without jeopardizing their own winter condition should be used for this purpose, unless the entire colony is divided into several nuclei, in which case they should all be moved to another yard.

Late August is the best time to make these divisions, but we have done it successfully in September. From two to four weeks after making them up, an examination must be made to see that the queens are laying and to provide each nucleus with enough additional stores to equal three full frames of sealed honey.

When winter approaches we remove the outer cover and place over the split inner cover a super with a burlap bottom, filled with dry shavings. Super and hive body are then wrapped (sides only) with tar paper to keep wind and rain from entering where super and brood chamber join, and the metal cover is placed over the super of shavings. The super is made of cheap material and a shade smaller than regular size. This allows the metal cover to fit loosely over the paper-covered super and prevents an airtight top, which is always bad for wintering. But the paper must extend up inside the rim of the cover so that water running off the roof does not get inside the paper.

It will be found that both nuclei will cluster against the center board, and they will together form one spherical cluster. Spring brood-rearing will start in those combs adjacent to the central board, hence nearest the center of the composite cluster.

Additional frames of honey might be needed in the spring after brood-rearing is under way; but with a favorable spring and early honeyflows from willow, maple, etc., they are not needed. When the nucleus expands and becomes crowded it is lifted out into a full size hive and given more empty combs or foundation. When both are so treated, we have two full colonies side by side but with entrances in opposite directions. Whether to leave them so, shift them around, or move one to another yard (not to mention other possibilities) is left to the convenience and preference of the operator.

Oregon.

— V —

## HONEY DISSOLVES ALUMINUM UNDER VACUUM

We had a vacuum honey press, the castings for the head and bottom of which were made out of aluminum. The tank was of glass. We found that honey will eat or dissolve aluminum under vacuum. A white paste will be found on the bottom casting after using. After a close inspection we found the casting to be disappearing.

Walter E. Becker.

Michigan.

# A USEFUL RESERVOIR HIVE

By GEORGE H. REA



**T**O arrange the reservoir hive place an extra bottom-board in the rear of a colony and on the same level. Shove the colony forward on its bottom-board allowing an opening of about one half inch for bees to pass through. The small board, shown in the picture, has a cleat on each end and is used as a bridge to cover the opening and provide a passage for the bees from the one hive to the other. There must not be any opening to the outside between the ends of the bottom-boards or under the ends of the bridge to allow bee flight or the entry of robbers. All bee flight must be through the colony at the front. On this rear bottom-board is to be placed combs or supers for several purposes.

The reservoir hive has some real advantages that can hardly be gained in any other way. The combs in the rear are never in the way of working the colony at the front and may be used to the advantage of both the beekeeper and the bees.

The tall hive, on the right of the picture, contained a two story colony with five full depth supers almost full of honey from buckwheat that was in blossom at that time. The reservoir hive, in the rear, contained part of the brood from two other colonies that were united to the one in front, by this method. In this case three colonies were in the original group, all about of equal strength, but it was desired to reduce the size of the apiary. The center colony was left and when the two side colonies were stacked up in the reservoir the field bees all readily united with the one left on its original stand. While the

stacked up supers look startling yet the net honey production from the three combined colonies was no greater than from any other three separate colonies in the apiary.

For cleaning wet extracting combs this method has much to recommend it. By stacking the supers five or six high a few colonies may be used to clean a large number of supers in a few days. Where disease is present in the apiary the risk of spreading infection is reduced to a small number of colonies.

Combs of honey carried over for spring feeding are taken to the apiary about the time of the first spring examination of colonies and stacked up in the reservoir hives to be cared for by the bees and where they are convenient for use when a colony needing honey is found.

Unused brood-combs and extracting combs may be stored indefinitely and kept clean and free from damage by moth. They will always be ready for use for the honeyflow, for hiving new swarms or making increase.

The reservoir hive is a convenient place to collect damaged or any unfit combs for melting down for wax. While working with the bees all such combs are placed at once in the reservoir, where brood may be cared for and the young bees to unite with the colony, until such time as sufficient combs are culled out of the apiary to make it worth while to melt them for the wax.

When queen cells are found, in preparation for swarming, the colony is arranged with the queen and two or three combs of brood in the original hive in front and the old brood nest, with or without the queen cells destroyed is put in the reservoir in the rear. Most of the bees immediately go into the front hive with the queen and the field bees work freely in the supers that are placed on it. Colonies thus arranged do not swarm but honey storing goes on without interruption. As the brood in the reservoir emerges the young bees unite with the colony in front while sufficient bees always remain to care for the rapidly diminishing brood until the last young bee is out.

When two or more colonies are to be united, the one that is to be saved is left in front in its original position. The others are placed in the rear, over the reservoir bottom-board with the bridge in place, and soon the bees are mingling freely and without fighting. In a few days the colonies may be set on top of each other if that is desired or if the rear colonies have

been dequeened they may be left there until all brood has emerged and the young bees have united with the colony in front. As the weather becomes cooler in the fall all bees will desert the reservoir hive and go into the colony with the queen. In no case do the bees store pollen or honey in the reservoir hive.

This method would seem to offer possibilities for requeening by placing brood and ripe queen cells in the reservoir but so far we have met with failure in all attempts to do so. Whether the old brood nest with swarming queen cells or artificially reared queen cells were used the virgins emerged normally but disappeared in a few days without replacing the old queen in the hive in front.

Pennsylvania.

— V —

## SIoux HONEY ASS'N. PLEDGES \$10,000

At the membership meeting of the Sioux Honey Association on July 21 at Sioux City, Iowa, the members voted to pledge \$10,000 for the next twelve months to the American Honey Institute. Not only is this a fine contribution to the Institute and not only will it help immeasurably in bringing honey to the forefront, but it will also encourage other organizations and individual beekeepers to lend their support to the Institute.

The American Honey Institute has been doing wonderful work ever since its organization in 1927. There have been many years when the going has really been "tough." However, with an organization like the Sioux Honey Association supporting the Institute, there should be much encouragement to that organization.

The American Bee Journal congratulates the Sioux Honey Association and its many members on the action that they have taken in showing their faith in the American Honey Institute by such a fine contribution.

— V —

## RUSSIAN DANDELIONS IN FLORIDA EVERGLADES

An associated Press release sent to us by Alfred H. Pering of Dade City, Florida reports that Russian dandelions planted in the Florida everglades last October are yielding raw rubber at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre and still growing, according to Dr. A. R. Neller of the state experiment station at Belle Glade.



# MOVING BEES TO A HONEYFLOW

**Y**EARs ago, the practice of moving bees from one flow to another was common throughout the central west and still is common to beekeeping practices in the western states. Changes in honey plants and agriculture, however, compelled many to give up this practice as not being profitable.

In our own experience, while there were years when moving to two or more honeyflows was an apparently profitable venture, it usually cost at least a super of honey at current prices to make the move and therefore, the additional crop had to be at least a super in order to make a net showing at the end of the season. The failure to do this often enough finally practically stopped the moving on any large scale.

Whether or not it pays to move to a flow has been asked of two who have the experience and know the decisions they have come to as a result:

## **Stewart Apiaries, Fairfax, Missouri**

About moving bees to fall pastures, volumes could be written on this subject and still much of it would still be with us. To move or not to move, whether it is better to sit tight, and suffer the results of a short crop, or move bees with a lot of work, and still find yourself in the red.

**Moving is a gamble any time.** I would figure it this way. If my bees are in good shape, and I have made some money, I wouldn't worry much about moving. However, if you are up against it on the crop's financial return, and lack of winter stores, you might consider moving strong colonies.

We frequently used to move to heartsease for fall. Bees show a lot of yard activity while heartsease is in bloom, but yard activity and honey stored in the supers are two different things. My bees in northwestern Missouri show a lot of activity on heartsease, but they do not store much honey from it, often not over 10 pounds, often less. To get a crop from heartsease, the acreage must be immense. The weather must give you a break and the soil must be such as to stimulate honey secretion. I prefer a location where both heartsease and Spanish needle are present. Then, if it dries up, Spanish needle continues. If it rains you out, heartsease continues. Heartsease honeyflows alone are slow.

Heartsease does better in a shallow sour soil with hard pan underneath.

Bottom land and old lake beds are much to be preferred. It needs plenty of moisture in July, then some real wet weather from ten to fourteen days the last of July or the first of August. This is a perfect set-up. Hot, sticky weather, or sunshine with an occasional shower, during the secreting period, will give you an abundant crop.

So, whether or not to move bees is a question for each individual to feel out and decide for himself.

Here are some of my results: In 1942 I moved 1600 colonies two hundred miles beginning the 15th of August and ending the 3rd of September with a killing frost on the 5th. The last load had to be fed some. We got enough honey to permit stripping 2,000 hives to the brood nest and replacing supers for the fall flow. The prospects were very good. I got more honey that fall from the fall flowers than I did in the summer run.

In 1941 I moved 1500 colonies two hundred miles starting August 10th and ending September 5th with a killing frost September 5th on half the bees. They got very little honey. The other half got an immense crop. The prospects were extra good.

In 1940 I moved 1500 colonies two hundred miles, starting August 5th, finishing September 5th. Prospects were fair, but I got enough honey to winter 3000 colonies. Two thirds of the crop was Spanish needle, but in the other years, no Spanish needle.

In 1935 I moved 1600 colonies three hundred and seventy-five miles beginning August 6th, finishing on September 5th. Last load got a short crop. Killing frost October 3rd, with a heavy flow on. Prospects were immense. The harvest was 150,000 pounds of honey, heavy with Spanish needle.

In 1936, I moved 1200 colonies three hundred seventy-five miles, finishing September 5th. Prospects were poor. We obtained a 20,000 pound surplus.

In 1938 I moved all over creation and managed to limp the bees through winter. Prospects were poor in the fall, moisture short and a hot wind, in early September finished the flow.

I can say from my experience that short moves do not hurt the bees much, but long moves often result in considerable loss in queens, excessive drifting, some swarming, diffi-

cult disease control. It takes a lot of cash and a lot of energy. You can figure on plenty of labor troubles. My advice is to try it on a small scale, learn it at least during a five year experience and by that time you will decide you don't know much about it.

**I would prefer to have normal conditions at home and good crops without any moving.**

## **L. R. Stewart, Newport, Indiana**

Operating 160 odd colonies and an experimental queen yard strictly as a side line or avocation naturally presents some problems unlike those of a commercial operator. These bees are located at the present in three yards and due to the limited time we have to care for them they must be permanent so far as possible. Of course pasturage is the dominate factor in locating them but not necessarily the only one. They must be located on good roads (no problem in Indiana) and it is desirable that we be able to drive right into the yard; they should be in a friendly neighborhood with some one near to keep an eye on them; and in a location that will provide storage facilities for equipment not in use. Our yards have always been located so as to save all mileage possible, a very fortunate arrangement in this day of gas and rubber shortage.

Fortunately we are in a location that insures us a fall flow, so closely following the clovers it is not always possible to segregate the two crops. We have some four major fall sources and it's very seldom they all fail. As a result we not only get a fall fill up but a surplus as well with strong colonies of young bees for the winter cluster and tried young queens for the following season. The food chamber is mandatory as the brood nest will very likely be full of brood when a sudden freeze ends everything.

However our location is not such a bed of roses as it appears. We have a fall swarming season at times as severe as the earlier one and much more trying as all our equipment is either full or in use (who has enough equipment?), and we must watch our colonies closely to see that winter does not find them queenless or with a virgin that has been unable to mate. In the early summer these things can be remedied without much loss; in the fall or early winter it is something



else. We have had a heavy flow in November with freezing weather the next day.

So you see we have no cause for migratory beekeeping. At times we are forced to re-locate yards. Once we shifted some twenty weak colonies from a yard that had no fall prospects some twenty miles to a field of buckwheat and secured a nice crop of heartsease. The buckwheat didn't yield but a clipped oats field nearby did. These colonies were arranged in a north and south row facing east with miles of prairies and prairie winds behind them. In a few days it was quite amusing as well as disgusting to find most of our bees in and on top of the first few colonies at the north end of the row. This didn't do our weak colonies any good. We untangled the mess, caused by a south west wind following our moving, by shifting locations and even brood. The crop we secured paid expenses and saved our weak colonies which secured just enough buckwheat to make them hornets. In another location the following year some of these colonies produced 400 pounds surplus.

Of course under our present set up we can not afford to move even though the other pasture looks greener. Our out yards radiate some four miles from our home yard and honey house. We use the family car, when the wife lets us, in caring for them, hiring a truck to bring in the honey and once in a great while to take out a load of supers although these can usually be taken out to the yards in our car before needed. In our permanent locations we can maintain level hive stands, an important factor where new combs are to be drawn; we can also utilize equipment in a rush that would not be suitable for moving. It is also possible for us to eradicate A. F. B. in our territory and keep it clean, something that can not be done in the usual migratory practises, and which is quite an item in a season's operations. It has always meant grief to us to move into a territory that had been used by a migrator as he usually left as many or more bees from absconding swarms as he moved out.

The question arises, "How much of a crop must we secure to justify a move?" There are many factors that will condition our answer. At first glance one would think conditions of today quite different from those of yesterday but on closer scrutiny we see the answer is the same. Yesterday we had cheap honey counter balanced by cheap labor and reasonably cheap supplies; today we have high priced honey, no labor at any price and higher priced supplies when we can get them. Personally we could not and would not move for 25 pounds

as some migratory beekeepers do. However we realize that up to a certain limit (the maximum capacity of a given overhead) one can move for less than for a few colonies. So in any moving one would have to figure all his cost against the anticipated crop with a reasonable allowance for a failure. In any migration, broken and damaged equipment, a certain amount of disease and loss of bees from various causes must be figured in the final answer.

As the war may end any day and prices tumble, as they always have, even while you are on the way to market, we still believe the beekeeper who makes the greatest use of every piece of equipment he has, who does not expand beyond his certain help and his ability to pay as he goes will be the one who comes through this struggle the best.

There's a possibility one might expand and make a 'killin'. The temptation is difficult to resist; but there's a bigger probability one won't. And it will be mighty difficult to pay 12 cent debts with 5 cent honey. We believe it best to produce all possible with your present organization and devote any extra time you have in creating a permanent, personal trade to take care of your production after the fight is over. You don't have to sell honey today; they come and take it away from you. You will wonder what has become of these same buyers when the war is over; they will disappear as rapidly as they came. Now is a good time to cushion the let down.

— V —

## HONEYBEE, A VITAL WAR WORKER

J. A. Munro, state entomologist, Fargo, North Dakota, sends us a copy of the magazine section of the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune for May 23 which carries a montage by Black about the honeybee.

The bee is credited with placing Minnesota second among all the states in its production of 17,000,000 pounds of honey and 300,000 pounds of beeswax which, according to the item, "has 350 war uses, from exterior finish for airplanes to polish for the general's boots."

"The economic value of honeybees for their part in the pollination of fruits and vegetables, forage crops and flowers is 15 to 20 times the worth of the honey and wax."

"Honeybees will play an important role in the post-war world by helping produce the seed which will be shipped to devastated countries."

## IMMEMORABLE MEMORANDUM

We are in receipt of a photostatic copy of a memorandum from the Food Distribution Administration to the Special Commodities Branch of that office over the signatures of Henry C. Sherman, Chief, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Agricultural Research Administration; and Russell M. Wilder, M. D., Chief, Civilian Food Requirements Branch, Food Distribution Administration, addressed to Harold Clay as follows:

"The undersigned appreciate the importance of bee culture for maintaining satisfactory cross pollination of plants for seed production. Also recognized is a civilian requirement for honey to supplement short supplies of other spreads for bread required to obtain a desired increased consumption of wheat whereby the strain of demand for foods in short supply may be in part relieved.

"We therefore recommend that every effort be made to provide the materials and supplies required for satisfactory continuation of bee culture and production of honey."

This is a memorable statement and shows the esteem with which bee culture is held by those who know how important food has become in our present crisis. It is this sort of opinion which has given to beekeepers a preferred position among those engaged in agriculture when it comes to the procurement of supplies, equipment, and material with which to carry on their operations.

— V —

## "WHY BEES ARE BUSY"

A booklet by Mentzer, Bush & Company of Chicago, with Susan Burdick Davis of the University of Wisconsin and Harriett M. Grace of American Honey Institute as co-authors. It is a story for boys and girls, with many new honey recipes for their mothers. In simple language for children, it tells about honeybees, and their relation to agriculture and about the products of the hive. It is well illustrated in two colors, black and brown. Copies may be obtained from American Bee Journal for 25 cents.

— V —

## OUR COVER PICTURE

That same versatile photographer, John Allen, posed this pretty maid, with a bunch of goldenrod,—somewhere in Indiana. Of course, the goldenrod is the main objective for the eye of the beekeeper, or is it?



# BARNSTORMING THRU WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND ILLINOIS

By ROY A. GROUT

Harold Clay holds forth at Wakanda Park. Photo by Kenneth Hawkins, Watertown, Wisconsin.

**F**IVE bee meetings in five consecutive days and home in five and a half days is a little like barnstorming, isn't it?

To begin, traveled by train to Madison, Wisconsin arriving 12:40 midnight and then worked on notes for a talk the next day. Madison is a beautiful city and I enjoyed what I saw of it the following day. About 125 beekeepers gathered at the University Hill Farm in the morning to inspect the bees and equipment of the Central States Bee Laboratory. Dr. C. L. Farrar, in charge of the station, was our host assisted by Carl Schaeffer and Wm. Roberts. Dr. Farrar showed us the work they are doing with two queen systems, controlled mating of queens, stock selection, nosema disease and other projects. In the afternoon the group met on the campus for a program of speaking.

After the meeting, R. J. Rhamlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society, took Harold J. Clay, Food Distribution Administration, and me in his car, driving 100 miles to Appleton for the next meeting. It was on the way that we ate our T-bone steaks while Mr. Rhamlow whose health has been poor could only eat soup; and the ice that he ordered turned out to be ice cream, also forbidden. Also, Mr. Clay, a veteran Sunday school teacher and Mr. Rhamlow discussed the relative merits of the accomplishments of Moses compared with those of Hitler and Mussolini deciding that compared to Moses, Hitler and Mussolini were just a couple of pikers.

And it was at Appleton that the elevator in the hotel only went to the fourth floor and we had to get off and walk up to the fifth floor and Mr. Clay was forced to use eloquence in talking the manager into two towels for our room.

About sixty-five beekeepers attended the meeting in Appleton. In the morning we gathered at the home of C. P. Meyer where we saw his honey house, extracting equipment and home yard. In the afternoon, we went to Pierce Park where speakers competed with railroad trains; and James Gwin, chief bee inspector again made an issue of apple "honey" as used by Old Gold cigarettes. Beekeepers generally are opposed to this and Mr. Gwin thinks its a disgrace to call this "bug juice" honey. After the meeting, Mr. Gwin took Mrs. Grace, American Honey Institute, Mr. Clay and myself in his car and we drove 215 miles until 11:30 to get to Menomonie. The trip was an enjoyable one with Mrs. Grace and Mr. Clay discussing flowers and flower shows as well as honey and Mr. Gwin and Mr. Clay continuing their discussion of apple "honey."

There were about 125 beekeepers at the Menomonie meeting and in the morning we visited the honey house of S. P. Elliott and the afternoon program was held at Wakanda park a beautiful place beside a lake.

The group were attentive and courteous and on top of this Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and daughter took us all out to lunch which was real hospitality. After this meeting, we only had a little over forty miles to drive to reach St. Paul and E. J. Muehler (H. J. Heinz Company), was kind enough to take Mrs. Grace, Mr. Clay, Jack Deyell (Gleanings in Bee-Culture), and me in his car. It was during this drive that we learned that Jack Deyell has sung in a choir for forty-nine years, starting when he was a boy. (Jack is quick to add that part). He has a nice tenor voice and entertained us a good part of the way with song and his story



Knutson takes his turn at spell binding at Menomonie. Photo by Kenneth Hawkins, Watertown, Wisconsin.

of the time he started to walk from Omaha to Chicago.

The St. Paul meeting was an all day meeting held at the University Farm. Our car was a little late getting to the meeting because Mr. Muehler depended on Mr. Clay, who had lived there years ago to direct him. Evidently it had been too long ago, but after wandering over a good share of St. Paul, we finally arrived.

There were about 150 beekeepers in attendance and between speakers, the crowd were kept interested by A. G. Ruggles, chief bee inspector and Bob Ray who was in charge of the meeting. There were prizes and a question bee and some of the questions were stingers. The judges, Jack Deyell, Mrs. Grace and myself, with Dr. Haydak standing in back to prompt them, finally knew all of the answers. We also visited Dr. Haydak's wax and honey products exhibit, both of which are very well done, interesting and educational.

Mr. Clay and I left St. Paul that night by sleeper and got up to get off the train at Oregon, Illinois at 5:22 A. M., where our good friend S. Claussen met us and later drove us to Rockford for the fifth meeting. Mrs. Grace also attended this meeting but traveled via Madison, Wisconsin.

Over 200 beekeepers attended in Sinnissippi Park in a pavilion. After the morning program, the ladies served a picnic dinner which was a real feed and the quality of the program was tested by the fact that everyone stayed awake for the afternoon speaking. This was our largest crowd and we enjoyed Rockford very much.

After the meeting Ray and Virgil Rocke drove me to Mendota where I



Crowd at University Farm, Minnesota Association summer meeting. Photo by Clarence G. Langley, Red Wing, Minnesota.

caught a train to Burlington, getting there by eleven that night where my wife and two sleepy boys met me and we were home shortly after midnight. Glad to be home? You bet! But it was an enjoyable trip with the opportunity to meet with and talk to a good share of 600 beekeepers and to get a first hand glimpse of beekeeping in these three states. Next time I want to take three weeks instead of five and a half days and really see things and get better acquainted. But these are war times.

Illinois.

— V —

Save man power by doing things on time.

Jas. E. Starkey,  
Indiana.



Speakers—(Left to right) Robert M. Ray, President of the Minnesota Beekeepers' Association; E. H. Mueller, H. J. Heinz Co.; Roy Grout, Dadant & Sons; Harold J. Clay, United States Department of Agriculture; M. J. Deyell, A. I. Root Co. Photo by Langley.

## EARLY HIVING OF PACKAGE BEES

One year I received packages on the 15th of March. They were shaken into double walled hives on five combs of sealed honey that had been taken from a warm room. The queens were liberated at once and pails of warm feed were given above the bees.

With continued cold all the time, I was pleased to find them well established with sealed brood on March 28. There were only about a dozen pollen cells in each lot of combs. Fresh pollen from maple was not available until almost April 1. These packages are nearly as far ahead as most of my wintered over colonies, although they do not, of course, have the same number of bees.

I think then that it is practical to receive bees as early as March 15 if combs of honey and pollen are available. I think there is much less danger of superseding where packages are hived early, as the queen has a chance to start brood rearing more slowly.

R. E. Newell,  
Massachusetts.

— V —

## AFRICAN BEESWAX PRODUCTION UP

According to an Associated Press release, beeswax for the production of war implements is being obtained in large quantities as a result of a government drive among tribal chiefs of the British Gold Coast of Africa to provide beeswax and honey to meet army and air force demands.

Alfred H. Pering,  
Florida.





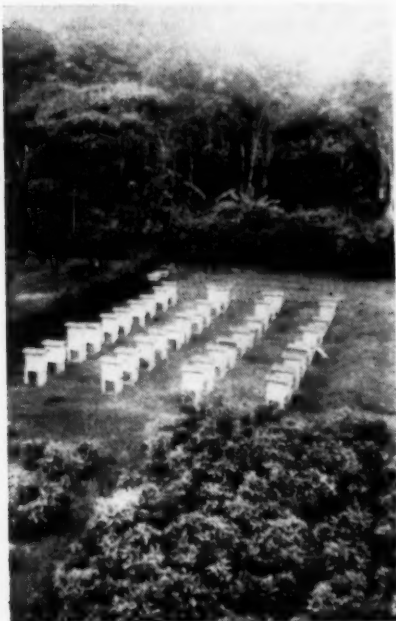
Engineer Mariano Montealegre, Secretary of Agriculture (center); Orlando Munoz B, Chief of the Section of Apiculture (left); John Rudin, first assistant (right).



Cleaning and drying coffee in Costa Rica. (Picture from Pan American Union).



Loading bananas for shipment. (Picture from Pan American Union).



Bee hives of the National Department of Agriculture. San Pedro Montes de Oca, Costa Rica.



Fine quality pineapples are produced in Costa Rica. (Picture from Pan American Union).

## THE BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY OF COSTA RICA

By Orlando Munoz, B.

Chief of the Section of Apiculture  
National Center of Agriculture  
Republic of Costa Rica.

**T**HE Department of Beekeeping of the National Agriculture center of Costa Rica has only been in existence about six months, so we do not have any large amount of statistical data or pictures to tell you all about beekeeping in this country.

Of all the parts of the country, the most appropriate for bees is the Pacific zone both because of the climatic conditions, and because of the richness in honey plants.

The largest apiaries of Costa Rica are on each side of the railroad line from San Jose to Puntarenas from the Balso to Barranca, in the localities of Miramar and Esparta, and a little inland from the coasts of the Gulf of Nicoya.

Large and small apiaries are also found in different places in the interior, but it is in the Pacific zone just indicated where bees give harvests with the most success and there are many apiaries of three hundred colonies each producing seventeen tons or more of honey per year.

Also near San Jose, Alajuela, Heredia and Cartago, are various size apiaries, some with movable comb hives and others in box hives.

Because of the great number of lovers of beekeeping and because of the necessity for a capable organization to aid and advise the beekeepers of the country, it was suggested to Engineer Mariano Montealegre, Secretary of Agriculture, that there was a great need to establish a section on beekeeping in the National Department of Agriculture. Engineer Montealegre received my cooperation and immediately the section was established as an addition to the department and a plan of work submitted was approved.

The section of apiculture has this program:

(1) There shall be imported from United States, Jamaica, and Argentina, queens of bees of pure lines.

(2) From this breeding stock there shall be produced queens for the colonization of the bees of Costa Rica.

(3) Bees shall be installed in all the experimental farms of the state.

(4) There shall be observation hives in the schools suitable for breeding bees.

(5) There shall be technical and (Please turn to page 359)



# DEPARTMENTS



Taboga farm in Guanacaste, Courtesy of the National Tourist Board of Costa Rica.  
(Picture from Pan American Union).



# RECIPES



## VEGETABLES WITH HONEY

By Mrs. Stella Launer Gill

**V**EGETABLES should be a part of two of the three meals a day for children and adults. At least once a day some raw vegetable should be eaten.

There are so many ways of fixing these vario-colored gifts of nature, that a consideration of different methods can only scratch the surface of their possibilities. A homemaker's daily task of preparing food for her family may become drudgery or joyful explorations in creating artistic toothsome products.

Consider the various colors, the shining red of the tomato, the dark red of the beet, the bright orange of the carrot, the glistening white of the onion, the different shades of green of spinach, lettuce, peas, and cabbage. Did ever an artist have more pleasing mediums with which to work?

With the wealth of recipes being showered upon the housekeeper today, it is not so much a question of "How can I make a meal different?" as "What recipes shall I select today?" One wise rule for the artist cook to remember: Persons eat with their eyes too.

Vegetables may be served as individual dishes, in combinations, in salads, soups, sometimes as part of a dessert or cocktail.

When selecting vegetables for a meal, it is well to keep in mind the other constituents of the meal, so that pleasing combinations of taste, flavor and color may result.

### Tomato Cocktail

- 1 qt. strained tomato juice
- 2 T. honey
- $\frac{1}{2}$  t. salt
- 1 stick of cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$  t. nutmeg

Boil all together for 2 or 3 minutes. Chill. Heated, this makes a good soup. If used as a soup 1 T. of butter may be added.

— V —

### Stuffed Baked Sweet Potatoes

- 6 sweet potatoes
- 1 c. crushed pineapple
- $\frac{1}{4}$  c. chopped nuts
- 1 t. salt
- 2 T. butter
- $\frac{1}{3}$  c. honey
- Juice from one orange

Bake the sweet potatoes until tender. Cut a thin slice from each potato and scoop out pulp. Mash this

pulp and add remaining ingredients, mixing well. Refill the shells with the mixture and return to the oven until time for serving. A marshmallow may be added to each potato and browned in the oven.

— V —

### Honied Beets

- 6 beets
- $\frac{1}{2}$  c. honey
- $\frac{1}{2}$  t. salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$  c. mild vinegar
- 2 T. butter

Cook the beets until tender. Peel and cut into dice or slices. Add remaining ingredients except butter and allow to stand in a warm place at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before serving. To vary this, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. drained crushed pineapple with other ingredients. Add butter just before serving. Another variation would be the addition of  $\frac{1}{4}$  t. each of cinnamon and nutmeg.

— V —

### Honied Carrots

- 8 carrots
- $\frac{1}{3}$  c. honey
- $\frac{1}{2}$  c. butter
- 1 t. salt

#### Method No. 1

Scrape and slice the carrots. Place in a heavy kettle, add remaining ingredients, cover and simmer slowly over a slow fire until tender.

#### Method No. 2

Cook carrots in very small amount of water—about  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. until tender. Rice or mash, add salt, honey and butter, and beat until light. Serve.

— V —

### Stuffed Baked Tomato and Pineapple

- 6 tomatoes
- 1 small can crushed pineapple
- $\frac{1}{3}$  c. honey
- 1 c. bread or cracker crumbs
- 2 T. butter
- 1 t. salt

Cut a slice from the top of each tomato and scoop out the inside. Chop this pulp, add the drained pineapple, salt, honey and crumbs. Mix thoroughly and refill tomatoes. Put dots of the butter on top and bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes, in an uncovered dish or casserole.

In winter time when the fresh tomatoes are not available, a quart

of canned tomatoes could be used instead, making scalloped tomatoes with pineapple.

— V —

### Candied Squash

- 1 squash, any variety
- $\frac{1}{2}$  c. honey
- $\frac{1}{4}$  c. butter

Cut any variety of squash into pieces suitable for serving. Pare and cook in salted water until tender. Drain and arrange the pieces in a shallow baking pan. Pour honey over the squash, add dots of butter. Bake in a moderate oven until slightly browned. Bacon drippings may be used in place of the butter.

— V —

### Tomato Aspic Salad

- 2 c. strained tomatoes
- $\frac{1}{2}$  c. vinegar
- $\frac{1}{2}$  c. honey
- 1 t. salt
- Pepper, paprika
- 2 T. gelatin dissolved in half c. cold water
- 1 c. chopped green pepper
- 1 c. chopped celery
- 1 c. shredded cabbage
- 1 small onion, chopped

Bring tomatoes and honey to a boil, add vinegar and gelatin, stir and then cool. When mixture thickens, add vegetables.

— V —

### Health Salad or Relish

- 1 small head of cabbage
- 1 bunch carrots
- 1 bunch celery
- 1 green pepper
- 1 red pepper (sweet)
- $\frac{1}{4}$  c. salt
- 2 c. water
- 1 c. honey
- 1 c. vinegar

Chop or grind cabbage, carrots, celery and peppers. Add water and salt and let stand at least 2 hr. Drain (reserving this liquid for addition to soups). Add honey and vinegar. Mix thoroughly. This will keep for a long time if kept in a cool place.

— V —

### Catsup Made with Honey

- 1 pk. tomatoes or 12 qt. canned ones
- 3 apples
- 3 onions
- 3 T. salt
- 2 c. honey
- 2 c. vinegar
- 4 T. mixed spices in a bag

Cook tomatoes, apples and onions together until onions are soft. Rub through a colander or food mill. Add remaining ingredients and cook until thick. Seal while hot. In the winter time, canned tomatoes may be used instead of fresh ones. This is a very tasty catsup.



# AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

**NATIONAL HONEY WEEK** will be celebrated October 24 to 31.

— V —

Parents Magazine, with a circulation of 600,000, in the July issue features a honey egg nog and writes, "Children enjoy a hot honey egg nog on rainy summer days."

— V —

Good Housekeeping, July issue, lists recipes using honey in its articles, "Ice Cream for these Times" and "Eat 'Em Raw."

— V —

The Atlanta Journal features coffee nut cakes and honey meringue.

— V —

Among the favorite war time recipes of the Homemakers Group at Washington, D. C., are many honey recipes, among which is the uncooked honey icing.

— V —

An attractive and practical recipe book, entitled "What's Cookin'", has been issued by Burnett Extract Company. Among the many recipes that call for Honey is one for honey ice cream.

— V —

Many schools are now in session. Will you help us to get a copy of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" or the Lunchbox Leaflet in every home. The leaflets are sixty cents per hundred.

— V —

It will be necessary to soon have another printing of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes." The price may be higher. It might be well for those who need books soon to order now.

— V —

The American Honey Institute is very much pleased with the way honey producers are voluntarily increasing their contributions.

— V —

The following extracts quoted from just a few of the letters received in one day at the office of the American Honey Institute show the varied type of correspondence.

Oregon—

Thank you very much indeed for your leaflets on Honey for Canning

and Preserving. We have found them very helpful.

In view of the fact that they are so popular, could we possibly get more leaflets? We could use any number.

I hope we shall be able to obtain more copies, since the demand for such information is great.

Thank you.

Illinois—

This year I am writing to you not only as a beekeeper but also as a member of the armed forces, namely, the navy. While I still believe I'll take my beekeeping, I can't complain about my life here.

Being close to home, I, with help from my brothers, am running seventy-five swarms. I am going to do a little advertising this year, in form of including recipes, etc. with each sale. Sell most of it in 5 lb. jars and 10 lb. pails. Would appreciate having samples of recipes you have to offer and any other advice you might give. Thanking you in advance.

A National Firm In Chicago—

Miss B. passed on your recipe for honey lemon delight to us. We tried it today and think it is excellent. We feel that the recipe would serve eight to twelve depending on size of the servings. We served it for a luncheon we had in the kitchen.

Connecticut—

Upon receipt of your pamphlets regarding the use of honey for canning and preserving, I spoke about them on the air and I have had requests as to where they can be obtained. Will you please send me this information and if you would like to have me send them out to listeners upon request let me know and it may be possible to work out some plan . . . .

Thank you for your attention, I remain.

Iowa—

Your booklet "Why Bees Are Busy" has recently been received. I want to state that this booklet is quite a departure from the literature that in the past has been available on that subject and a departure in the right direction. You have succeeded in making an interesting subject still more interesting. In the course of time we receive quite a number of inquiries for information in the proper form.

## HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less, all grades. Will pay top prices. Would contract now for crop. Also Beeswax.

H. & S. Honey & Wax Co., Inc.  
265 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

## FOR SALE

BRIGHT YELLOW AND THREE  
BAND QUEENS

GRAYDON BROS.

RT. 3 GREENVILLE, ALA.

## Mountain Gray Caucasian Queens

We are booked up to our capacity of shipping for August. Thanks to ones sending these orders, sorry we cannot accept all orders coming to us.

Bolling Bee Co. : Bolling, Ala.

**MEN WANTED** to solicit beekeepers for the purpose of purchasing Honey from producers, and assembling in cars for shipment to our factory. Steady position, good salary. State age, experience and salary requested. Box, M. S. care of American Bee Journal

## The BEEKEEPERS ITEM

The Southern beekeeper, own magazine, but read by studios honey producers everywhere. With the American Bee Journal makes a combination that covers the beekeeping field. Send \$1.75 and get Both Magazines for a year BEEKEEPERS ITEM, San Antonio, Texas

## NORTHERN BRED DARK LEATHER COLORED ITALIAN QUEENS

Bred for resistance to disease  
75 CENTS EACH

DIEMER BEE CO., Liberty, Mo.

## HONEY WANTED

WHITE AND LIGHT AMBER  
Any amount. Top price paid.

BA-BEE Brand Foods

740 No. Washington,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

## BEE SUPPLIES

A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.  
REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN

Manufacturers

Jobbers

Do you know about the  
**LORD'S ACRE PLAN**  
for support of the rural church? Get monthly reports of it in the

**Farmers Federation News**

3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample copy. Address ASHEVILLE, N. C.



# HONEY WANTED!

**SELL *your* HONEY**  
*where you get the*  
**HIGHEST CASH PRICE!**

*And*

**HELP BUILD A SOUND FUTURE  
FOR *the* HONEY BUSINESS!**

**BURLESON GUARANTEES HIGHEST LEGAL PRICE!**

WHAT

***T. W. Burleson***  
**ON YOUR CONTRACT FOR  
HONEY MEANS**

- It is your guarantee that you will get the highest possible legal cash price for your honey.
- It is your guarantee that you will get a square deal this year, next year and every year thereafter that you choose to trade with Burleson's.
- It is your assurance that you are helping to maintain the gains that the honey industry has made in recent years.
- It is your assurance that your honey is moving to market in a manner that will best protect the future of the honey business.
- It is your assurance that you have a friendly, loyal organization working with you that will stand by you during the lean years as well as the fat years.

We know that every pound of honey you produce this year should bring the highest legal price and so do you—but we are going a step farther and make *sure* that you get the highest legal price if you sell your honey to Burleson's. We have carefully studied the types of honey contracts and other methods of purchasing that are being used under present regulations and can guarantee to pay you the highest possible legal price for your honey. A special Burleson guarantee bond that will insure your getting the highest legal price irrespective of changes that may occur and backed by the resources of one of America's largest honey packers will be furnished to every honey producer who signs a contract with Burleson. Today the honey industry, due to the shortage of sweets, faces a crisis that can be met only if you, the honey producers of America who know the business, wholeheartedly support T. W. Burleson & Son and other loyal and established friends of the industry by offering Burleson and such companies every pound of honey you have. In the past when the going has been tough and your honey has been hard to move Burleson's have kept right on plugging and have spent thousands of dollars to help maintain higher prices and pass on the extra profits to you. Yes, even when some large honey organizations and companies were flooding the market at rock-bottom prices and driving the profit out of the honey business. And we know that although prosperous times are here today, the fight to maintain profitable honey prices will be with us again in a few years. Your best investment in the future of your business today is to sell your honey to producer-packers who have proved to be your friends, have stuck by you year after year, and have always paid off in cash. Your loyal support now will insure holding to the greatest extent the gains that the honey industry has made during

the past few years and will mean extra cash in your pocket from your honey crops for years to come. For the greatest profit for you this year and for the future of your business—send samples to T. W. Burleson & Son and obtain full details of Burleson's guarantee that will get the highest legal price for your honey.

## BEEKEEPERS

If you have honey in large quantities or small—in carload lots or just a few cans—write, wire or phone T. W. Burleson & Son direct. We want to know you personally—we want you to know us. Send samples of the honey you have for sale and state or estimate the amount you have or will have available. We will send complete details of our guarantee and quote you highest prices for your honey. If desired, your cans will be returned in accordance with O.P.A. Order No. 275.

ESTABLISHED  
1909

**T.W. BURLESON & SON**  
PACKERS OF BURLESON AND LONE STAR BRAND HONEY  
**WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS**



## Meetings & Events

### CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL



This is a composite picture of the representatives from the various provinces of Canada serving on the Canadian Beekeepers' Council. They are, front row: F. Johns, Vancouver, British Columbia; W. R. Agar, Brooklyn, Ontario; S. M. Deschenes, Montreal, Quebec; R. M. Pugh, Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, Secretary-Treasurer; C. G. Bishop, Sherbrooke, Quebec; Back row: W. M. Duncan,

Carman, Manitoba; A. T. Brown, Peterborough, Ontario, Vice-President; J. W. Braithwaite, Brandon, Manitoba, President; W. G. leMaistre, Edmonton, Alberta; P. C. Colquhoun, Maple Creek, Saskatchewan; G. F. Pearcey, Kelowna, British Columbia; Absent: R. H. Hawthorne, Taber, Alberta.

R. M. Pugh,  
Secretary-Treasurer.



SEPTEMBER, 1943

### ALVAH WELLS YATES



The passing of Alvah Wells Yates, an ambitious, energetic, typical Vermont Yankee, takes from beekeeping one of its colorful leaders. He was the founder of A. W. Yates, Inc. in Connecticut, a thriving supply and honey enterprise now conducted by his son, Claude L. Yates.

Alvah Wells Yates was born in Berkshire, Vermont in 1864, of pioneer colonial ancestry. His interest in bees began when as a boy of twelve, he salvaged a colony abandoned by bee tree hunters. In Connecticut his efforts as superintendent of the apiary department of the state fair made the exhibits of the Connecticut beekeepers bigger and better for nineteen successive years, placing the industry permanently before the public.

During his presidency of the Connecticut Association from 1926 to 1928 he promoted state aid and made his own bee yards in Hartford the site of a continuous school of instruction. Someone has said, "He did a lot of good and somehow made it pay." He devoted twenty-five years to inspection work and made friends with innumerable beekeepers throughout the length and breadth of the state.

— V —

#### Utah President and Secretary

Here, (left) inspecting beeswax and honey, are Mrs. Paul Berry, Dayton, Ohio; Wilford Belliston, Nephi, Utah, President of the Utah Honey Producers' Association; and William Moran, Secretary. Picture was taken at the 1943 convention at Salt Lake City.

Glenn Perrins,  
Utah.

## Hollopeter's Queens

Our supply and delivery of early queens was limited by the very late spring. Now during the buckwheat fall flow prompt delivery can be had of most excellent queens. A good young queen in the hive now insures uninterrupted egg laying in spring when eggs count most for a honey crop.

Untested queens, Italians, 1, 80c; 2 and up 75c; Tested, \$1.50; Breeders, \$6.00.

**White Pine Bee Farm**  
Rockton, Pa.

## PIGEONS

If you are interested in Pigeons, you need the AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL, an informational instructive 52 page monthly magazine, Sample 15c; 12 months, \$1.50.

**AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL**  
Dept. B Warrenton, Mo.

## PLENTY OF QUALITY BRED Three Banded Italian Queens

1 to 100 ----- \$.65 each  
100 up ----- .50 each

**FARRIS HOMAN**  
SHANNON, MISS.

## The GOAT WORLD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
American Milk Goat Record Association  
Oldest and largest Milk Goat magazine published. Broadest circulation. Articles by best authorities. Subscription rate: one year \$2.00; three years \$4.00; five years \$6.00.

Sample copy 20 cents

Address:

**The Goat World, Roanoke, Va.**  
1119 WILLIAMSON ROAD

## CAREFULLY PRODUCED THREE-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS

75 CENTS EACH  
Write for price on 100 or more  
**JOHN C. HOGG**  
TIFTON, GEORGIA



## CONSIGNMENTS WANTED

Comb and strained honey. We pay highest market prices.

Please write for tags and quotations.

106 S. Water Market

## Producers Imperial Bees, Queens

Buyers of honey, carloads and less than carloads. Submit sample. Cash payment, F. O. B. your station.

**THE COFFEY APIARIES**  
WHITSETT, TEXAS

## JENSEN'S QUEENS

For your summer and fall requeening. Don't let a single colony go into winter with an old or doubtful queen; to do so may mean the loss of the colony. Next spring may be too late, and queens might not be so plentiful. Conditions now are more favorable for queen rearing than they were last spring and we are prepared to make prompt shipment.

Prices: 1-24, 80c each. 25-100, 75c each. 101 and up 70c each.

"MAGNOLIA STATE" STRAIN ITALIANS

**JENSEN'S APIARIES : Macon, Miss.**

Send your clippings and old comb to MUTH for rendering into beeswax.  
**THE W. MUTH CO.** Pearl and Walnut Cincinnati, Ohio

## PETTIT'S BEES AND QUEENS

We are able to give prompt mailing of best young three banded queens through September only.

80c each or \$1.00 Canadian money sent to M. Pettit, Georgetown, Ontario, pays all charges. Write for quantity prices.

Orders for hundreds of packages already booked, subject to standard prices to be quoted before New Years.

We shipped 50% more bees in 1943 than in 1942. We refused more orders than we shipped. Why not book orders before all best dates are taken?

**Morley Pettit, Tifton, Georgia**

## Read What Others Are Doing

**2 Yrs. \$1.50**

1 YEAR, \$1.00; 3 YEARS, \$2.00  
(U. S. A. and Canada)

FOREIGN 25c EXTRA FOR  
POSTAGE PER YEAR

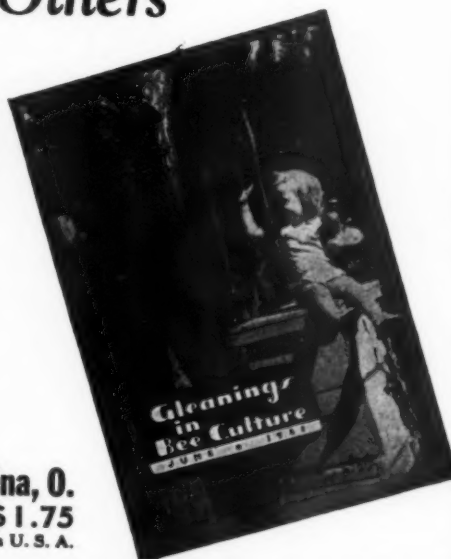
## SPECIAL

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE  
For 6 Months

STARTING RIGHT WITH BEES  
96 Page Book, Illustrated  
BOTH FOR 75 CENTS

**The A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, O.**

Gleanings in Bee Culture—1 Yr. | **\$1.75**  
American Bee Journal—1 Year | In U. S. A.



Your Display or Classified Ad in A-B-J Brings Results That Please

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



# **Tazewell County, Illinois, September 12**

The Tazewell Association will hold a meeting at the home of S. A. Tyler, San Jose. This is the annual watermelon meeting with picnic lunch at 1 P. M. The meeting will be during the afternoon, with prizes for attendance and for competitive contests.

— V —

# **Bronx County, New York, September 12**

The regular monthly meeting of the Bronx County Beekeepers Association will be held on Sunday afternoon September the 12th at 2:30. This will be a special meeting and will consist of a Picnic-Corn-Roast. After a brief business session the balance of the afternoon will be given to talks on bee problems, examining of hives, and a social time together with refreshments and sweet corn.

This meeting will be held at the home and apiary of Mrs. Grace Bowen, 1336 Balcom Ave., Bronx, N. Y. City. All interested in beekeeping are welcome. Free.

Harry Newman, Sec'y.

— V —

# **New Rochelle, New York, September 19**

The New Rochelle Beekeepers Association will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home and Apiary of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Roth, 146 Oak Street, Portchester, N. Y., on Sunday, September 19, 1943 at 2:30 P. M. A hive demonstration and clipping of queens will be the topic for discussion.

Portchester Beekeepers please take note. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in bees. Refreshments will be served following the meeting.

S. Barnes, Publicity.

— V —

# **Middlesex County, Massachusetts, September 26**

The last outdoor meeting of the Middlesex County Beekeepers' Association for 1943 will be at 2:00 P. M. on Saturday, September 25th at Frederick Russell's farm 75 North Road, Chelmsford, Massachusetts, at the junction of Rt. 4 and Rt. 126. Members and visitors will bring picnic suppers, and Fred is growing sweet corn to be roasted in the open.

A. M. Southwick, Pres.

— V —

# **W. C. Smiths Celebrate**

W. C. Smith, president of the Dane County, Wisconsin, Beekeepers Association has been raising bees for more than 50 years. He is 79 years old and last fall he and his wife cele-

brated their 54th wedding anniversary. His wife helps him a great deal with his work. Twice they have had to destroy all the bees and equipment to stamp out foul brood.

For several years they raised just comb honey. Now they deal only in extracted honey. The annual output of honey handled by this couple totals from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds. Most of last year's honey crop was sold locally but some years the Smiths have sold honey by shipping as far west as the Dakotas. They have about 100 colonies of bees.

—Land O' Lakes Bureau.

— V —

# **Fred B. Sherman**

Fred B. Sherman, for more than 50 years a beekeeper and one of the largest producers of comb honey in southern Wisconsin, died July 4 at his home near here from a heart attack. Mr. Sherman, who was 74, was also assessor of the town of Fulton, having held that office since 1901, with the exception of three years.

Wisconsin Trade News Bureau.

— V —

# **BEE KEEPING INDUSTRY OF COSTA RICA**

(Continued from page 352)

practical aid to farmers to help them in keeping bees with the least cost to them, particularly in the coffee lands.

(6) There shall be sent to beekeepers at cost all the appliances made in the country or imported.

(7) Every means shall be used to eliminate the box hive.

(8) There shall be established a fine library of beekeeping for the use of the public.

(9) There shall be published bulletins of beekeeping for free distribution.

(10) Through the secretary of agriculture, there shall be sent to the constitutional congress of Costa Rica the basis of an apicultural legislation for the country.

Here are figures for the exportation of honey from the country for the years 1933 to 1943 in dollar totals: 1933, \$16,046; 1934, \$23,028; 1935, \$13,931; 1936, \$13,380; 1937, \$20,314; 1938, \$19,435; 1939, \$16,130; 1940, \$890; 1941, \$915; and 1942, \$27,859.

The main exports were to Germany, England, Nicaragua, United States, Holland, Canal Zone and Belgium. At the beginning of hostilities in the present World War, the main emphasis on exports has shifted to the United States, Panama and the Canal Zone.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT  
VIA MAIL, PREPAID  
**YOUNG LAYING ITALIAN QUEENS**  
**75c Each**  
**Citronelle Bee Co**  
CITRONELLE, ALABAMA

# **"Easy Way" WINTER HIVE PROTECTORS**

Economical, safe winter insurance, good ventilation, no weather exposure. Dry hives mean better bees, earlier brooding, a valuable asset (installed in a few minutes). Good for several seasons. Sample price \$1.25 each, postpaid. Order your sample today, you'll want more.

**KING KOHL, Cleveland, 9, Ohio**

# **Are You**

# **Keeping Up?**

... with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject! You'll be interested in at least one of these magazines... and you have the assurance that the articles are written by people who know. Send in your subscriptions today!

Bee Magazines	
Beekeepers Magazine	1.00
Gleanings in Bee Culture, per yr.	\$1.00
Beekeepers Item	1.00
American Bee Journal	1.00
Farming	
The Country Book, quarterly	1.00
American Farm Youth	.75
Fletcher's Farming	.50
Goats	
American Dairy Goat News	1.00
Goat World	2.00
Livestock	
The Cattleman	1.00
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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

# CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our September Crop and Market page, we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. What is the crop this year compared to 1942?
2. What is the prospect from now on?
3. How much of the honey have buyers contracted for?
4. What percentage will be packed and sold by producers?

## Crop Compared to 1942

The New England states probably will have more honey than in 1942 and of better quality. The Atlantic coast, however, and the southeastern states will be considerably under and probably not over 75 per cent of 1942, with Florida an exception, running the equal or a little more. The southern states generally are a little better than last year. Louisiana may run 100 per cent, although dry weather interfered very much there as it did in parts of Texas. However, the Texas crop probably will run the equal of last year.

In New York the crop so far is about the equal of last year or perhaps a little better with good prospects from buckwheat. Pennsylvania is much better than last year, where the crop was a failure in 1942.

The same applies to Ohio and Indiana where crop failures last year are followed by only a moderate crop this year and nothing like average.

Illinois might have as much as last year, but the crop is still exceedingly short and in Iowa with a short crop last year, only 80 per cent of the amount is expected this year. Missouri and Arkansas apparently have more honey than a year ago.

Michigan undoubtedly will have a larger crop than last year as there was a shortage in 1942.

Wisconsin hardly as much as the heavy crop of last year and Minnesota probably 80 per cent. North Dakota and eastern South Dakota, however, will have more honey than a year ago and this apparently extends down through Nebraska and Kansas, even into Oklahoma where the weather has been exceedingly dry lately.

Eastern Colorado will have far more than last year with other parts of the state perhaps the equal or a little less, and Utah only 75 per cent.

In southern Wyoming 50 per cent of last year and in northern about equal with Montana ranging much less than their heavy crop of last year. On the contrary, Idaho with a short crop last year will have considerably more this year and this is decidedly so in Washington and Oregon and extending down into California except the southern section which may have only 80 per cent. Nevada will be about average and Arizona hardly average. Taking the whole country over, it is doubtful if over 90 per cent of the honey of last year will be harvested this year, although prospects early had been exceedingly good. This is due in some instances to exceedingly dry weather when the harvest was on, but in most instances, particularly the central west, to too much wet weather during the bloom. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the western provinces, the crop will be at least 25 per cent better than last year, and the eastern provinces about the equal.

## Prospects

Prospects for the balance of the year in the New England states are short. The buckwheat regions apparently are in a position to gather much buckwheat honey if the weather is favorable. All the southeastern and southern states except perhaps Oklahoma and Texas

have good prospects for the fall season on account of copious rains and this extends all through the central west and into the prairie region where fall flowers should be of great advantage, at least in putting the bees into excellent shape and may give surpluses if the weather is favorable. Prospects in the northern states rank about average with ample moisture if the weather is satisfactory. Prospects also look favorable throughout the entire intermountain territory and into Washington and Oregon and even into California. We would consider prospects for surplus honey far better than average this year, with favorable weather during late August and September. Average prospects in the Canadian provinces.

## Honey Contracted

A large number of beekeepers have contracted their honey particularly in the case of cooperatives, but an equally large number are hesitating to contract because they are slow in getting the crop off and harvested, and many more because they are wanting to sell at retail. It is doubtful in our mind whether large scale sales have taken as yet half of the possible honey through contracting. Likely much more than half still remains to be sold or contracted for.

## Honey Sold by Producers

Naturally through the eastern and southeastern and southern states, most of the honey will go directly out of the hands of the producers in small packages and this year we see an increasingly large amount being sold in all other areas including the very heavy producing areas where commercial beekeepers are located. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the honey crop is fairly short and also that there is such a large spread between the ceiling price in carlots and the ceiling price in 5 pound pail. Suppliers of glass and pails report the heaviest demand they have ever had and probably the lightest run for 5 gallon cans. This shows that honey is going into the retail channels direct. Whether this is a good omen or not is a question from the long viewpoint.

## Honey Sold Below Ceilings

Practically no honey has been sold below ceiling. A slight amount of amber honey is going below the 12 cent ceiling, but as one reporter expressed it, buyers are willing to shut their eyes and not taste, and buy anything at 12 cents. Occasional producers and retailers are selling below the ceiling on 5 pound pails, making a net price of \$1.00 instead of the allowed \$1.11. We had one single report of a health store selling 5 pound pails at \$1.80, which apparently is above the ceiling.

## Summary

All in all, the honey crop has been extremely disappointing this year in view of the early prospects. This partly brought about by the plowing under of clover areas and in the white clover sections by unfavorable weather during the harvest. Just when beekeepers needed a good crop, the crop has not been forthcoming.

Beekeepers are apparently slow to contract except where there are cooperatives realizing that there is no danger of honey going below the ceiling prices and that they may want later to try retailing or may want to shop around, although there is no indication of much black market operations and much honey being sold above the 12 cent figure.

Late prospects would indicate that bees should go into winter quarters with plenty of young bees and ample stores for winter, although likely extracting will be close.

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**PLEASE NOTE.** While we use every precaution to list only reliable buyers in this department, we advise readers to sell honey for cash or C. O. D. unless they have thoroughly investigated the buyer as responsible on open account.

**HONEY WANTED**—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Extracted honey in 60-pound cans. We can use either clover or light amber full honey. Mail sample and state quantity in your first letter. Edw. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington Street, Bloomington, Illinois.

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**CASH FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.** Bizzy Bee Ranch, North Abington, Massachusetts.

**HONEY WANTED**—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1366 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

**WANTED**—White or light amber extracted honey from 1000 lbs. to carload. Cash waiting; send sample and best price to

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Hardy—Long Lived—Good Honey Producers—Line-Bred—Pedigreed Breeders  
Young Laying 1 to 3 4 to 9 10 or More  
QUEENS 80 Cents Each 70 Cents Each 65 Cents Each  
3 lbs. bees with queen, \$4.00  
Live delivery. No disease here. Certificate of Inspection with each shipment

**St. Romain's "Honey Girl" Apiaries, Moreauville, La.**

### Wanted White Extracted Honey

Send Sample and best price Frt. Paid to Cincinnati, O.

**THE FRED. W. MUTH CO.**

When Writing Advertisers, Please Tell Them You Read It in A-B-J.

### THRIFTY BEES THREE-BANDED ITALIANS ONLY

Untested queens, 1 to 24, 75c ea.  
25 to 99, 70c ea. 100 up, 65c ea.

We can make prompt shipment.

REMEMBER — Thrifty Bees are guaranteed to please.

**W. J. FOREHAND & SONS**

Fort Deposit, Alabama  
Breeders Since 1892

### HONEY WANTED COMB AND EXTRACTED

**LAWRENCE FRUIT COMPANY**  
Commission Merchants

71 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois  
Est. 1928. References: Central National Bank in Chicago.

### Italian Bees & Queens

Also queens from resistant stock

1-2 Lb. \$2.95; 1-3 Lb. \$3.80;

Queens, 90c each

### RED STICK APIARIES

125 Lessard St.

Donaldsonville, La.

### STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE

Use it, when it can be obtained, to carry forward your Victory campaign for disease control.

**Iowa Beekeepers' Association**

STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA

# THE POSTSCRIPT

Concerning anise-hyssop, J. W. Arata of Osceola, Indiana writes:

"It grows about five feet tall for me and really makes quite a show in the garden and how the bees swarm over it."

This plant, *Agastache anethiodora*, appears to be the best bee plant among the hundreds tried in our test garden. It attracts the bees more consistently under all weather conditions and blooms for a longer time. The plot swarms with bees from early morning until late at night and blooms from early June until late September or October.

— V —

More stores were required to carry the bees from the end of the 1942 honeyflow to the start of the flow in 1943 than at any time in my memory. Since little was gathered after mid-July until early June it required an ample supply to maintain the colony. E. M. Cole reports that he left sufficient stores last fall to carry his bees through to the June honeyflow without feeding and that while this year's crop is short his bees are in condition to get all there is.

— V —

The spring of 1943 was one time when the bees were able to get very little from the field because of bad weather and uncounted thousands of colonies of bees died for lack of food. Bees which went into winter with less than 75 to 100 pounds of honey were short of stores and if they survived at all, started the harvest season with a small working force. Since the flow was short, weak colonies were able to get but little surplus. 1943 was a year to demonstrate the value of a big reserve of honey and pollen left with the bees.

— V —

We do not think of the lilies as honey plants, yet when tiger lilies were in bloom in late July, as many as three honeybees could be seen at one time on a single flower. They appeared to be getting only nectar. While an occasional wild bee could be seen gathering pollen, not a single honeybee was observed to visit the anthers to carry away the abundant supply of pollen so readily available.

— V —

The most popular source of pollen for honeybees in our test gardens in mid-summer is the portulaca commonly called moss rose. The flowers open for a time in the forenoon and then close up during the heated part of the day. The bees swarm over the flowers in large numbers and the humming can be heard for some distance. Apparently they get only pollen and if nectar is available at times it must be in minute quantity.

— V —

The latest suggestion for a slogan comes from John Connor, well-known New Jersey beeman, who is now in Uncle Sam's army located at Kearney, Nebraska. He offers, "You can live without honey but not so well." Who has a better suggestion?

— V —

The Seminole Indians of Florida are reported as chopping up the root of the China-brier, (*Smilax Pseudo-China*), pounding the pieces thoroughly and mixing with water and honey. When cool it makes a delicious jelly which they mix with corn flour to make a cake and fry in bear's grease.

Primitive people the world over appreciate honey as an article of diet and can often introduce us to new and pleasant ways to utilize it. This China-brier, also called bull-brier, is a perennial vine found from Maryland to the Gulf of Mexico. It is used by some for the making of root beer when mixed with parched corn and molasses.

At last we may hope for a book of collected poems on bees. There are such books about birds, flowers and many other subjects, but up to now no one has taken the trouble to bring together such writings about bees. Miss Elisabeth Funk Linn of Telford, Pennsylvania, is the writer who is at work on such a project. She will appreciate having her attention called to such poems and the time and place of their publication.

Whittier's "Telling the Bees" is perhaps the most widely known poem in this class but there must be many which are not so well known. If you are familiar with any such write Miss Linn and tell her about them.

— V —

Mention has been made in this column of the opportunity to grow bittersweet berries for market and at the same time provide some good bee pasture. A New York firm writes to offer to buy all the berries that may be available this fall. At present the market price is twenty to thirty cents per pound depending upon quality. Only the common wild bittersweet, (*Celastrus scandens*), is wanted. It is in demand for winter decoration.

— V —

We would like very much to get reports of beekeepers who live where dogwood is abundant. There are reports of good yields of honey from dogwood in some localities while in others the bees apparently pay little attention to it. There are several species and we want to know which ones yield honey and also want to know in what regions the bees get honey from dogwood. The amount harvested and color and flavor of the honey is also of interest.

— V —

Recent dry season in the Midwest have brought some of the largest yields of honey from sweet clover in the memory of local beekeepers. The relative humidity has been very low. This season humidity has been much higher and the crop from sweet clover averages much smaller.

Buckwheat seldom yields much nectar except in regions of high humidity and during these recent dry years little honey has been harvested from heartsease, a related plant common as a weed in grain fields. This year beekeepers are looking forward with interest to see whether the yield from heartsease will be better because of the greater humidity. Sweet clover yields average much less in the East where humidity is usually high, while buckwheat yields but little in the Midwest where humidity is normally much lower. Indications point to humidity as an important factor in nectar yields, although requirements vary greatly with different plants.

— V —

Alfalfa yields nectar most abundantly when the soil is saturated with moisture and the atmosphere is dry. White Dutch clover yields best on days with a maximum temperature of 80 to 90 degrees and apparently requires more humidity than sweet clover. In seasons when large crops of sweet clover are harvested the white Dutch clover seldom yields heavily.

— V —

A letter from Jimmie Dadant indicates that he did not find the honey in Australia to be like that with which he is familiar at home. He says that it was very dark and strong but he did not know from what it came. Most Australian honey is reported as coming from trees, much of it from one or another of the species of eucalyptus.

His particular sample may not be representative of the honey commonly harvested there. We have much honey of inferior quality in this country. A stranger getting some of our bitterweed honey would have little idea of the quality of our better kinds.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

1896 **48** 1943

## Years' Experience

We are manufacturers of beekeepers supplies and can promptly furnish everything a beekeeper needs; SECTIONS, HIVES, FRAMES, SUPERS, etc.

The manufacturing of one piece sections is still one of our specialties upon which we pride ourselves. We use only the choicest SECOND GROWTH WISCONSIN basswood in the manufacture of our sections, and all are perfect in finish and workmanship.

Due to war conditions we did not print a catalogue for 1943. Please use your 1942 catalogue for prices or send a LIST of items you will need and we will gladly quote prices.

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.**  
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

## Honey Producers

FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS there will be a big demand for PACKAGE BEES next year. Already we have had several requesting that their orders be booked for 1944. At this time we have not arranged prices but will try to have them released by December 1st. In the meantime we will be glad to file your order subject to your approval when the price is released.

We are working to have additional colonies and queen rearing equipment as well as supplies to handle the much increased volume of business we anticipate.

Delivering your order on time and of quality "PACKAGE BEES" is our business. You can help us by giving us an early estimate of your needs and the date desired. You are under no obligations in doing this and it will be of great value in making arrangements for spring delivery.

*"They Satisfy"*

Do we have your name and present address?

**ROSSMAN & LONG**

Box 133

Moultrie, Ga.

## Root Service from Chicago

For Nineteen Forty-three

### DISTRIBUTION

is important too. A healthy future honey market is dependent on a wise and wide spread distribution of our good honey this season. Sales should be made to the largest extent possible to all old-time and potential new customers.

We offer without limitation for honey packing, 60-lb. square tin cans and fifteen popular glass packages, including the new 5 lb. and 10 lb. glass jars.

Write for our container price list.

Will you let us plan now to take care of your need of supplies for next season. We invite your list showing supplies you will need.

**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**

224 West Huron Street

Chicago, Ill.



For  
Better  
Beekeeping

## DADANT'S FOUNDATION

Quality Surplus For Comb and Bulk Honey

Plain Foundation

Crimp-wired Foundation

**Dadant & Sons**

Hamilton, Illinois







## You are paying a high price

when you furnish space in  
your hives for such combs

We will mail free  
full directions  
on melting up old  
combs in a boiler;  
write for them.

**Root  
Bee Supplies**

**Zinc  
Excluders**

They produce an excessive number of drone bees which reduce the yield per colony. The drone bees eat and do not gather honey. You have a smaller field force of worker bees due to the small quantity of worker-size cells.

The wise thing to do is to melt up these combs and benefit by the high price we are paying for beeswax. Now is a good time to replace these expensive combs with combs drawn from 3-PLY AIRCO FOUNDATION taken from extracting super.

### PLAN NOW FOR 1944

We are paying  $4\frac{1}{2}c$  per pound in cash, the highest ceiling price, for average domestic beeswax. (We pay freight on 100 pounds and over).

**The A. I. Root Co.  
Medina, Ohio**

We were able to purchase a quantity to help out during this emergency—

10 Frame Size, 60c each; 10 for \$5.60. Sh Wt. 8 Lbs.